THE
# North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

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| One square, ( 14 lines or less) first insertion, | $1 00 |
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☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

**ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,**
**Counsellor and Attorney at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and Lower Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

**JAMES J. IREDELL,**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

**GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,**
**Attorney at Law,**
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

**WILLIAM H. JONES,**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

**WINSTON & CLARKE,**
**Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

**Law Copartnership.**
**MILLER AND ROGERS,**
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 29, 1854. 66—tf.

**DR. PETER E. HINES,**
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity.
Office on Fayetteville Street, above the Drug Store of Messrs Haywood & Scott.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
**A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.**
**Wholesale Grocers,**
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,*
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

**J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.**
THE 28TH SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 7th January, 1855. Tuition $25,00 in advance. For particulars, address the Principal, for Circulars.
J. M. LOVEJOY.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1854. 7—4wS&W.

**LEWIS & KING,**
**Commission Merchants,**
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

**KADER BIGGS & CO.,**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,*
**Norfolk, Va.**
*References*—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

**Texas Real Estate Brokerage,**
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
**RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
*City of Austin, Texas.*
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

**FALL TRADE, 1854.**
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
**Foreign Dry Goods,**
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
**Domestic Fabrics.**
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
**Large Auction Sales**
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

**HOW TO SAVE MONEY.**
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
*Raleigh, N. C.*
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

**FISH AND OYSTERS.**—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.
Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to. JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.
Raleigh, October 23, 1854. 96—3m.

**RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.**—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

**HILLSBOROUH ACADEMY.**—THE NEXT session of this School will begin on Tuesday the 16th day of January, 1855. Boys will be prepared for admission into the Freshman class in College.
Tuition as heretofore:
English Department, $16 00
Classical " 21 00
H. NORWOOD, Principal.
December 18th, 1854. 1053—3w.

# Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1855. No. 20.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills, seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, shipwright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

**SPRING 1854.**—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, it would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CHAFFART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family med cine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

**FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.**—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

**J. CHLOSS & BRO.**
DEALERS IN
**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,**
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
*Terms*—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

**PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR.** Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| French Black Dress and Frock Coats, | $18 to 35 |
| English " " " " | 14 to 20 |
| American and German " " | 6 to 15 |

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Jullen and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Merino Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

**LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE.** WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods at the above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 | dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.) |
| 40 | dozen French Skins, best quality, |
| 40 | " American Calf Skins, |
| 90 | " Lining and Binding Skins, |
| 10 | " Morocco Skins, |
| 800 | Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather, |
| 50 | " Band Leather, |

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

**FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.**—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

**A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE.** Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

**Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.**
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

**A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.** The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 150 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

**P. F. PESCUD,**
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C.,** IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

**CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.**—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

**LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE.** DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

**SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD.** A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

**RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY** persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

**LYON'S KATHIRON.**—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

**PERFUMERY,** Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

**HAIR BRUSHES.**—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

**STEAM REFINED CANDIES,** OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

**NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY,** *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| JOS. G. B. ROULHAC, | JOHN COX, Edenton, |
| C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, | JOSHUA BONNER, Salem, |
| JNO. R. WILLIAMS, | J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City, |
| JOHN PRIMROSE, | F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth, |
| QUINTON BUSBEE, | ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern, |
| S. W. WHITING, | W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough, |
| T. H. SELBY, | H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, |
| GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville, | JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton, |
| J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, | A. T. SUMMY, Asheville. |
| JAS. E. HOYT, Washington, | |
| JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', | |

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
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All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
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| | |
|---|---|
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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

**GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.** At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

**GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.** This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

**5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.**—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.**

*Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.*

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

**5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!**
**A QUESTION** ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" Now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents. Remember and call two doors above E. L. Harding's.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

**SILAS BURNS,** PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness

## REMARKS OF MR. CUNNINGHAM,
OF PERSON,

*On the Dan River and Yadkin Rail Road, in the Senate, January 19, 1855.*

Mr. SPEAKER: It is now common for all parts of the State to be asking its aid in favor of some project of internal improvement. And, sir, I feel emboldened by this example as well as by the intrinsic merits of the plan now before us, to ask also for the assistance of the common parent of all.

If large sums are to be voted away on Railroads, and rivers, and ship canals, all parts of the State have a right to claim an interest in these appropriations. All help to pay the taxes and to sustain the burdens of Government, and all are equally entitled to its benefits. I am not, sir, the father or originator of these large expenditures by the State, on works of improvement. The policy was begun before my day, when the Raleigh and Gaston and Wilmington Roads were built, and it is still continued. I would not have advised it, but we are in for it now, and I claim for my section its just share and no more. Look, sir, at the country to be traversed by the proposed road, and look at the country over which passes every improvement in which the State has assisted, and tell me if there is one single recommendation of those other plans, that does not apply in equal or greater force to the route in question? Do they give as an excuse that they have no convenient market? Such is a reason, a great reason for a Railroad through Person, and Caswell, and Rockingham, and Stokes. Where is their market? What advantages have they in these respects over Wake and Chatham, and Orange, and Guilford? Do they allege that they are rich in agricultural resources and good population? Where, in all North Carolina are better, more enterprising and public spirited people than those in the Counties alluded to? What four Counties in the State possess greater agricultural resources, or even as great? Sir, we are a modest people in my region. We have asked little of the State, and have, therefore, not had to boast here of our merits. But look for yourself, look at the census statistics, look at the country. The finest tobacco in the United States is made in Person, and what Counties make more and better tobacco, or export more in the leaf and manufactured than Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell and Person? What Counties have better soils for corn, wheat, and all the other agricultural products of the upper regions?

If minerals be an object for the building of a road, then the claims of this region are equal to those of any in North Carolina. And I can say, it seems to be the opinion of Dr. Mitchell, of Chapel Hill, that the best copper mine in North Carolina is found in Person, near the line of this very road. The ore is the best according to him, yet found in our State; and here he thinks copper could be smelted from the ore to the greatest advantage. But on the upper Dan we have minerals that are better than copper. We have coal and iron in the largest quantities yet found out of the mountains. Limestone, a rare and most important mineral in this State, marble, serpentine, and probably chalk and porcelian clay. Add to this, that there is some of the finest water power on the upper Dan—that here are the very best mineral springs in the State, chalybeate, sulphur and even allum springs; and we have a combination of advantages and resources not found together in any region of this much favored State. Sir, I do not overstate one of these advantages; and if my description of this rich and most desirable country, seems strange and fanciful to Senators, it only shews how much this fine country has been neglected, and how much we have undervalued its immense resources.

I state sober facts; and let any of my eastern friends go, for example, and test the mineral springs of which I speak, for themselves. Let them pass over our rough roads, and traverse the rich farms, the beds of coal, and iron and limestone, and marble, and behold the broad meadows, and the magnificent scenery, and water power on the head waters of the Roanoke, and judge for themselves. Here sir, sleep undisturbed much of the undeveloped wealth and resources of our State. And, sir, knowing this, as I do, and knowing the disadvantages under which the country lies for want of a market, I cannot consent to vote for any more appropriations for internal impravements, until I see justice done to my own neglected, patriotic and deserving section of the State.

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A CAPITAL HIT. John Rowan, Esq., of Kentucky, having been called upon from several quarters to become a Demoaratic candidate for Governor of that State, declined to assume the position for reasons alleged in a letter to the Louisville Times. He says:

I am unwilling to peril the fair prospects of the party by becoming their standard-bearer in the next contest, for the simple reason that my wife is a *Catholic*. I see that a highly respectable Whig paper ("The Commonwealth") estimates the number of Know-Nothings in Kentucky at fifty thousand; sand; and, as I have been informed by good authority, that no man who has a Catholic wife can be a member of that society, it is fair to presume that they would not vote for a man so circumstanced. If this be true, fifty thousand citizens of Kentucky would say to me, "what though you are a native of Kentucky, and your ancestors were among the pioneers of this fair land; what though your grand-fathers, Lytle and Rowan, lost the earnings of their lives—the first by the torch of the Indian, the last by the moneys of the Continental Congress—what though they did toil on, fighting the Indian and felling the forest, and under all these difficulties educate a portion of their families, and that portion not unknown or undistinguished in the histories of Ohio, Kentucky, and the nation; and what though you may be qualified to discharge the high duties of the office you aspire to; we, fifty thousand citizens of Kentucky, living happily around our own hearthstones, won for us by the daring of such men as you sprung from, are determined that you shall not be Governor of Kentucky, Mr. Rowan, because your wife, exercising the privelege guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of every State in the Confederacy, to worship God as she pleases, is a *Catholic*. It matters not to us that the ancestors of that wife were of those who landed with Lord Baltimore, and established the good old colony of Maryland, (to this hour the home of refinement and hospitality,) the *first* to invite the Religionists of Christendom to come and worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences." I greatly hopethe editor of the Commonwealth has overestimated the number of Know-Nothings in our State. I cannot believe that the doctrines ascribed to them can ever, to any extent, be embraced by Kentuckians. They are at war with the noble and chivalrous character of our people. They are wont to

"Shun no question, and to wear no mask."

They meet their adversaries, personal or political, face to face, and whether successful or defeated there is neither exultation or complaint. With the new party all is mystery. The little we know of their doctrines, is forced from them by some judicial tribunal, or from an occasional allusion to them on the floor of Congress. They wage war in the dark, and speak only at the ballot box. Who ever heard a Whig or Democrat deny his connection with either of those great parties? Who ever heard a Know-Nothing acknowledge his party? He either declines answering, or promptly denies that he is a member of that order, although he may not ten minutes since have left the hall where he and his associates were devising ways and means to carry on this unmanly mode of warfare. It seems to me that it does not require Bible or catechism to teach us that this is all wrong.

The organization of this party (if I am not mistaken as to its purpose) may for a time subserve the interests of demagogues who have neither the nerve or intellect to win position in an open and manly conflict of mind with mind; but it will soon pass away, and the day is not distant when those who may have been deluded into the order, will blush to remember it. I trust that I entertain a proper respect for all religious denominations, although I belong to no church, and God forbid that I ever may belong to one so wanting in charity as to advocate proscription for opinion sake.

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The New Hampshire papers state that the democracy of that State have a new element to contend against. A negro preacher has taken the stump against the democrats and in favor of know-nothingism and abolitionism. He aims a good deal of his abuse at President Pierce. A correspondent of the N. H. Patriot says the substance of his speech at Concord was in these words: "Now, frense, jes so long as de people 'tinue to contenance dem good fo' nuffin foreigners, jes so long we poor colored pussons and de whole liberty party will be of no account." *Fay. Caro.*

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For the North Carolina Standard.

## A few words from the other side, in reply to "An American" and others.

It is but seldom that a Catholic stoops to reply to the attacks that are made upon his faith, and still seldomer will he get a hearing. Occasions arise, however, when silence would be criminal, or to say the least, cowardly; times of persecution and proscription when the strongest as well as the weakest need support and encouragement. Such a time is the present, when the Catholic stands arraigned as a criminal at the bar of public opinion, his voice drowned by the clamorous multitude that surrounds and curses him.

The war upon our foreign population may or may not be justified; on that subject little shall be said in these remarks, it being of comparatively minor importance. It strikes me however that it is a war upon the right arm of these States; in a great measure undeserved by those who, (foreigners though they are) have exposed their lives upon every occasion in defence of the Union. Our ships and the ranks of the army are filled with foreigners, Catholic and Protestant, the one as unflinching in his devotion to American honor as the other. Does any one deny it? Not their most bitter opponent. Where are the fruits of those INSIDIOUS WILES OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE, against which we are warned with so much solemnity? The election of Franklin Pierce, a native born American, to the Presidency of the United States and the faults which *he* committed in his official career as such, are visited on the foreign population and are the only "fruits" that I can discover, as far as the political world is concerned. When the passion of the hour shall have subsided, how absurd all this will appear to those who are now so eager to persecute! It would be much better for those men to define what those "insidious wiles" are. For my part I wish to inquire if that celebrated passage from Washington so often quoted, can by any possibility apply to those foreigners who come to settle here as republicans and citizens, who swear allegiance to the country of their adoption, and in virtue of that oath are ready to make every sacrifice even to their lives to subserve the interests of that country? Does it apply to the poor, ignorant, laboring man from Ireland, who is driven, (the world knows how) from his native land by a multitude of tyrannies? Does it apply to the young enthusiast who may have suffered for his adherence to republicanism; or self-exiled in disgust with the war of classes in his own country, he comes to a land where he is told the equality of all is recognised? For shame oh American people! Where are the wiles which these foreigners practice, and what are they, I again demand? For what purpose is the foreign vote—so often harped upon—solicited? Is it for the interest of any foreign power? For the support of any principle of government at variance with the republicanism of this country? Are those foreigners monarchists? Do they prove it in their papers, or by their staunch adherence to democracy, which they support, simply because it seems *by name* the very *antithesis* to monarchism? I will grant abuses have been committed at the ballot-box. I will grant all that has been said and more, of perjuries, of interference with American native born citizens, of violence, bribery and the multitude of charges brought against the foreign voters. I grant it because I am not the apologist of either native or foreign villiany, but I do assert that all those abuses have been committed in the support of an *American party and principle*, and *not* in subservience to any foreign interest. Has the country been injured by the adherence of foreigners to this party and principle? If I ask one party, it will answer *yes!* If I ask the other, it will answer eagerly, no! Is it then the country or a particular political party that has suffered by this "foreign influence"? The answer is plain and at once decides against the claim of the new party to the name of "American" which it arrogates to itself; reducing it to a faction, organized in opposition to the present dominant party by ingenious appeals to the political and religious prejudices and passions of the people. Be it remembered further, that the Democratic party, which this "foreign influence" supports, is in the *majority*, and as much, *perhaps* more American than the other, or Whig party, consequently as much (if not more) entitled to the name of American as any. Its founder was an illustrious American, and many of his principles honored and gloried in by those of the opposite party.

The object of the new, or Know-nothing party, is we are told "to put down, oppose, resist and check that FOREIGN INFLUENCE" which is considered "dangerous to our institutions and inimical to the integrity and harmony of our Union." That is to say, deprive the foreigner of a vote and the Democratic party can never again triumph. But will that deprivation destroy that so much dreaded "foreign influence"? Is it only at the ballot box that it is perceived when it identifies itself with a very peculiar American influence? These are questions well worth consideration, and for which it is highly desirable that this foreign influence should be most accurately defined and pointed out, for it is plain to the commonest understanding that if this influence extend beyond the balfot-box, the remedy proposed is insufficient, and the country is in danger while one foreigner is permitted to live upon American soil. If simply depriving the foreigner of a vote will destroy this influence, then I assert without fear of contradiction by any *logical* mind, that this foreign influence is a mere creature of the imagination; an impalpable myth. Politically considered then, this foreign influence is but a co-agent of American influence, concurring with and extending it, sanctioned by a majority of the American people, and not the "baneful" species against which Washington warned every true American, or else the sentiment of that American majority is at open war with the principles of American republicanism and liberty. If this be true, it makes no difference whether the number of foreigners arriving in a year be one million or ten millions.

But we are told that a CRISIS (the old story by the way) has arrived, and that "to believe that such an element (the foreign vote) can exist in our political organization, without danger to our institutions, is to reject the warnings of the wise and good men of the earlier and purer days of the Republic, and to close our eyes to the solemn teachings of history." To those who Know-Nothing about history this will sound like gospel truth. To such I can only say, read the history of your country and then endorse *if you can* that very plausible sentence. The history of this country from one end to the other is, as every well informed person knows, *almost* a history of foreigners and their immediate descendants; (though it is true that among the Signers of the Declaration of Independence there were but *eight* foreigners.) History bears ample testimony to their heroic devotion to American principles, both as soldiers and statesmen; so much so that it will hardly do to appeal to "the solemn teachings of history" for a condemnation of our grand-fathers and grand-uncles. I am strongly inclined to think that foreign influence was more popular, probably because more needed, in the earlier and purer days of the Republic than in these later and more degenerate times; it was certainly very useful, notwithstanding the wish uttered by Washington in a moment of pettishness, that with the exception of La Fayette he wished that there was no foreigner in the army. [The remark is attributed to him, but I am very doubtful about the truth of it. It purports to be an extract from a private letter.] Now, supposing the remark to be true, does any one suppose it would have been popular in those days to have dismissed all the foreigners in the American Army? The influence which foreigners had in those days must have been of a very different kind from that attributed to them, now-a-days; even Washington's remark does not bear the slightest allusion to any peculiar influence, but solely to the jealousies which always arise in an army. The influence came rather from the other side, for it will be remembered by those who have read Thiers history of the French Revolution that the French army brought back from America the seeds of republicanism. And unfortunately for foreigners, that influence exists even where the foot of an American has never trod; not in France, nor in Germany, nor in Hungary, nor in Ireland, but wherever the name of AMERICA has been whispered, that influence has been felt; and that whisper has been echoed in every pulse that beats from Lapland to the Balearic isles. No theme that poet ever sung has wakened brighter dreams of hope and joy in many a lonely hut. No name, no word, had lever half the magic to rouse a world to enthusiasm and devotion to the death, than that one word, *America!* Yes, that influence exists—it has crept into every heart in Europe, and none but those who are exiles can know the glory and beauty of the light it sheds amidst universal gloom—the feelings of pure delight it calls into existence like those which animated the children of Israel when they thought of the promised land. Hitherto America has been as a promised land, but now the delusion is about to cease; the light that illumined the world for eighty years and allured thousands of the poor and oppressed of other climes is about to be extinguished. She is to be stripped of her greatest glory, not by *foreign influence*, but by her own children! Hatred and distrust are to take the place of confidence and love, and the boasted mission of America is henceforth at an end.

I have yet a little more to say on this subject which has already occupied more space than was at first intended. Passing by the absurd charge that four European ministers have been appointed through *foreign influence*, because they (the ministers) are foreigners, I come to other matters more deserving of notice. We are asked "if *something* should not be done to check these evils—to stay the progress of *foreign influence?*" One of which evils by the way is "the *triumphal* procession of Kossuth through the United States," a procession which was composed, three-fourths at least, of Americans, (under foreign influence of course?) and in which one portion of our foreign population (the Irish) did not participate. Well, the remedy proposed for this dreadful state of things is an extension of the naturalization laws. The American party says, "extend the term of your naturalization laws to twenty-one years residence, &c., believing that justice, policy and the instinct of self-preservation demand *that native born Americans should govern the country!*" We are told further that "this remedy strikes at the root of most, if not all, the dangers and evils which spring from this source." This urges the question once more, what is foreign influence?

Let us suppose there are two or three millions of naturalised foreigners in the States, how does this remedy affect *them?* Suppose however that no foreigner henceforth shall hold office; is it in the holding of an office that the influence lies? and will his inability to hold office henceforth, destroy that influence? It is in vain that I endeavor to discover what this influence is and how it operates. With regard to native born Americans governing the country, it is a very natural and proper feeling, but if there be no stronger reason urged than mere *nativity*, it will not do to rest an argument on, for it strikes me that there are others besides Americans who understand what constitutes good government and the duties of good citizens. If the American party please, let it reduce America to a level with European governments, and destroy the IDEA which *is* America, a hundred-fold more than the superficies of earth, so called. Let it enact laws, and then no one will presume to argue the point. Let it "suspend and withdraw that invitation for the future," that is, the invitation to foreigners to settle and become citizens, but the "right" to do so will never be admited, howeve great the *power* to do so may be. But why not the *right?* Because the right by which the pilgrims landed from May-flower has extended from generation to generation to foreigners,—that is, those who speak the same language, are of the same blood and kindred as the *natives* down to the present day, uninteruptedly; and because we would be compelled to include our grand-fathers and grand-uncles, and in some instances our fathers and mothers in the list of wretched foreigners who are plotting—nobody can tell *how*—against the liberties of the nation.

One word more as to the *rights* of foreigners, and I will close this portion of my remarks, though it is really scarcely worth while to reply to the flimsy arguments made use of by more than one oppnent, wherein a comparison is drawn between the right of one political party to "ostracise from office" another of a different stripe, and the right which a foreigner has to the vote of a native American. To my mind there is no sort of analogy between the two cases; one is the action of certain parties in the legalised exercise of their votes; the other is a denial of the same privilege to foreigners. If a man be a citizen with the privileges of a citizen, he has as much *right* to expect the votes of others, as they have to expect his. It is asked, if one "were to unite with others, publicly, or secretly, to defeat his (the foregner's) election, would it be an invasion of his *right?*" I answer, that the very fact of such a union for such a purpose *proves the right*, else there would be no occasion for such public or *secret* combination. Were I to discuss every argument like this, my task would be almost endless.

*(To be Continued.)*

CYRIL.

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## N. C. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

*A Statement of the Affairs of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company on the 30th day of November, 1854.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Policies issued, | | 7,083 |
| Amount of property insured per last Report, | $4,353,482 01 | |
| Am't insured during the year, | 2,222,232 25 | |
| | $6,575,714 26 | |
| A'mt of cancelled and expired Policies, | 1,740,591 96 | |
| Am't now insured, | $4,835,122 30 | |
| Am't of premium notes received during the year, | $348,535 08 | |
| Am't on hand Nov. 30, 1853, per last report, | 635,392 38 | |
| | $983,927 41 | |
| Am't cancelled and expired during the year, | 266,819 70 | |
| Am't premium notes now on hand, | $717,107 71 | |
| RECEIPTS. | | |
| Am't cash prem. received during the year, | $17,507 70 | |
| Am't cash in hands of officers and agents of the Company per last report, | 9,992 47 | |
| Am't received on assessments levied in 1851, | 310 18 | |
| Amount interest received on money loaned, | 72 98 | |
| Am't overpaid by agents, (in hand of Company,) | 72 52 | |
| | $27,955 85 | |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | |
| *Amount paid the following claims for losses:* | | |
| Paid Mrs. Prudence Wicks, | $400 00 | |
| " Alexander Taylor, jr., | 170 00 | |
| " Alexander Hewlett, | 1,200 00 | |
| " D. C. Mebane, | 100 00 | |
| " Edward P. Hall, | 400 00 | |
| " John C. Latta, | 270 81 | |
| " Spence McClenahan, | 100 00 | |
| " Bold R. Hood, | 168 00 | |
| " W. Johnson & Co., | 105 27 | |
| " Thomas Cowan, | 21 69 | |
| " Thomas Loring, | 53 50 | |
| " George W. Ward, | 3,100 00 | |
| | $6,089 27 | |
| Am't paid for examination of losses, | 81 50 | |
| " " Commissions to agents, | 627 07 | |
| " " Salaries to President, Secretary, Treasurer and Ex. Com., | 1,850 00 | |
| Am't paid John H. Bryan, services as attorney, | $100 00 | |
| Am't paid for Clerk hire | 350 00 | |
| Am't paid office rent, | 75 00 | |
| " " Iron safe, freight, &c., | 246 65 | |
| " " Postage, | 95 29 | |
| " " Office furniture, wood, lights, &c., | 39 80 | |
| Am't paid Advertising, printing books, stationery, blanks, &c., | 269 54 | |
| | 1,234 28 | |
| Am't paid balance due agents per last Report, | 3 25 | |
| | $9,885 87 | |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Am't loaned on individual bonds, | $9,715 00 | |
| Am't in hands of treasurer and agents of the Company, | 8,355 48 | |
| | 18,070 48 | |
| | $27,955 85 | |

By order of the Board,
JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1854.

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# Legislature of North Carolina.

## SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1855.

Mr. Wilder presented the memorial of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, praying the discontinuance of the bridge across Roanoke river at Gaston. Laid on the table.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on internal improvements, and Mr. McDowell, from the committee on corporations, made several reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Graham, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Wilder, and Mr. Eaton, from the judiciary committee, and Mr. Morisey, from the committee on corporations, made several reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Jones moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which was rejected the engrossed bill to prevent the ranging of stock from any other State or County in Yancy County, and moved that said motion to reconsider be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Haughton, a bill to incorporate the Bost Gold and Silver Mining Company. Referred.

ADJOURNMENT.

Received a message from the Commons proposing to raise a joint committee of two on the part of each House to examine into the business before the General Assembly, and report a time for adjournment. Concurred in, and Messrs. McDowell and Haughton appointed on the part of the Senate.

DAN RIVER AND YADKIN RAILROAD.

Mr. Rayner moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was passed yesterday the bill to incorporate the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad Company. Mr. Rayner advocated the reconsideration, and Mr. Graves spoke at length and with much earnestness against the motion to reconsider. Messrs. Gilmer and Morisey also spoke against the motion. The Senate refused to reconsider by yeas 21, nays 23.

Mr. Rayner subsequently asked and obtained leave to change his vote on the bill, and have it recorded against it.

Mr. Hoke, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the bill concerning fishing in Tar and Pamlico rivers, reported the same back to the Senate and recommended its rejection. Mr. Hoke, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to amend the State Constitution so as to provide for annual sessions of the General Assembly, reported the same back to the Senate and recommended its rejection.

The resolution to authorize the Literary Board to loan the Franklin Female Academy $2,000 was read the second time and rejected; but, on motion of Mr. Wilder, the vote by which the same was rejected was reconsidered. Amended, on motion of Mr. Biggs, by authorizing a loan of $1,000 to Williamston Academy. Laid on the table.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the Occonluftu and Quilatown Turnpike Company, was read the second and third times and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to amend the act of 1850 for the better regulation of the town of Wilson, was read the second and third times and passed; and a message sent to the Commons asking their concurrence in the amendments of the Senate.

The resolution in favor of Walter Gwynn was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Thomas, of J., was re-committed to the committee on internal improvements with instructions to state the account, &c.

The Senate took a recess till three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Yadkin Institute in the County of Davidson was read the second and third times and ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill to amend the statutes concerning widows was read the second time. A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Ashe, Gilmer, Hoke, Biggs, and Graham took part.

Mr. Ashe moved that the bill, and the amendment offered as a substitute by Mr. Biggs, be indefinitely postponed. The motion prevailed; yeas 23, nays 19.

The bill to amend the law concerning divorce and alimony was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Jones, postponed till the 4th of March next.

The bill to amend the act for the government of the City of Raleigh was read the first, second and third times, and ordered to be enrolled. Also, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Tuckasege and Keowe Turnpike Company. Referred.

The bill for the better protection of religious assemblies, heretofore introduced by Mr. Wood, was read the second time, the committee on the judiciary having recommended its rejection. Mr. Wood advocated the bill, and Mr. Eaton stated his reasons why the committee thought the bill ought to be rejected; they thought the present law on the subject was sufficient. The bill was rejected.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Houston presented a memorial from certain citizens of Duplin county in favor of temperance, which was read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Bullock submitted the following resolution: That from and after this day the House meet in session at 3 o'clock P. M., and continue until 7 P. M.

Mr. J. M. Leach moved to insert one-half past 6 o'clock. Rejected.

A motion to lay on the table being reject, yeas 31, nays 67,

Mr. Singeltary moved to insert 6 o'clock, which being adopted, the resolution passed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Dortch, a message was sent to the Senate proposing a joint committee to examine into the business before the two Houses and report when the General Assembly may adjourn. Adopted ayes 38, noes 31.

Mr. Whitaker introduced a bill to amend the act for the better government of the City of Raleigh. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Whitaker explained. The object of the bill was to enable the City to give a title of the Fair grounds to the State Agricultural Society, and moved the rules be suspended; which was adopted, the bill passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Jordan asked leave to amend the report from the committee on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution. Leave granted.

Mr. Barringer introduced a bill to punish the fraudulent issue of stock of incorporated companies. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Thornburg introduced a bill to incorporate the Randolph and Thomasville Turnpike or Plank road Company. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Humphreys introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Richland Academies in the county of Onslow. Read and referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Settle, from the committee on claims, reported on several resolutions submitted to them.

Mr. Yancey introduced a bill to incorporate the Sulphur Spring and Paint Rock Turnpike Company in Madison and Buncombe counties. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. J. G. Bynum, from the select committee on the geological survey of the State, read the report, (which is of considerable length) and recommended the passage of accompanying resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Barringer the report and resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced the unfinished business of yesterday to be the bill to increase the revenue of the State. On motion of Mr. D. F. Caldwell the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Singeltary in the chair.

The sections of the bill from the 7th to the 19th were severally considered, and adopted with numerous amendments.

At half past one o'clock the committee rose and took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Committee called to order at 3 P. M., and took up the revenue bill.

An amendment was adopted taxing jewelry.

An amendment was adopted increasing marriage license to one dollar.

An amendment offered by Mr. S. A. Williams was adopted to the clause concerning billiard tables, to the effect that there be a tax of $100 on the first and $50 on each additional one kept by the same individual in the same room.

Mr. Mann moved to strike out $20 tax on retailers of spirituous liquors and insert $10. Mr. Johnson called for a division of the question and the committee refused to strike out.

Mr. Vance moved that the committee rise, report progress and the amendments already engrafted and recommend the bill to pass. Lost.

Mr. Mann moved to strike out 5 per cent. tax on foreign liquors. Lost.

Other amendments were adopted, and the committee arose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House concurred and then adjourned.

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## SENATE.

SATURDAY Jan. 27, 1855.

Mr. Eaton presented the memorial of sundry persons living near the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, against the discontinuance of the bridge across the Roanoke river at Gaston. Laid on the table.

Mr. Oldfield, a memorial concerning the town of Beaufort. Referred.

Mr. Wilder, from the committee on banking, to whom was referred the bill to establish the Central Bank of North Carolina, reported the same back to the Senate and recommended its rejection.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee on corporations, made several reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Thomas, of D., a bill to incorporate the Thomasville and Clemonsville Turnpike and Plank Road Company. Read first time.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to incorporate the Dan River steam navigation company. Referred.

Mr. Cherry moved and obtained leave to change his vote on the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad. His vote was recorded against the measure.

The bill, heretofore introduced by Mr. Boyd, to provide for a uniform valuation of the lands within this State, &c., was taken up, amended, and passed its second reading.

Mr. Coleman, a bill to alter the line between the Counties of Buncombe and Madison. Referred.

Mr. Haughton, a bill to incorporate the Gulph and Duck river iron manufacturing company. Referred

The bill creating a lien on ships, steamboats and other vessels for the recovery of debts thereon, was taken up, the substitute recommended by the committee adopted, and the bill read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to ingrease the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Western plank road company was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Ashe, a bill to authorize R. L. Steele to establish a public ferry on Pedee river. Read first time.

The engrossed bill for the protection of sheep against dogs was taken up, debated at some length, and passed its second reading, yeas 22, nays 19.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Bible and Baptist Publication Society. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to encorporate the Female Benevolent Society of Newbern, and the engrossed bill to hold Court two weeks in New Hanover County were read the second and third times and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate then took a recess until three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Freeman, a bill to give two jury trials to the County Courts of Stanly. Read the first time.

Mr. Biggs, a bill concerning the town of Fayetteville. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

A number of private bills were read a third time and passed and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion, by Mr. Eaton, the bill concerning the town of Fayetteville was amended by inserting "Wilmington"—said bill having been reconsidered—and it was then read as amended and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Whiteville and Iron Hill plank road company; the engrossed bill to incorporate the Fair Bluff and Conwayborough plank road company; the engrossed bill to alter the times of holding the Courts of Hyde; and the engrossed bill to incorporate the town of Franklin were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill from the Commons, to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Wilson, was read the first time and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

The engrossed bill to amend the act incorporating the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, and the North Carolina and Western Railroad Company, was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Wood it was made the order of the day for Tuesday.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Martin the journal was amended by striking out his name as having moved the indefinite postponement of the bill concerning usurv.

Mr. Martin said the statement which he authorized Mr. S. A. Williams, to make on Tuesday last, was made under a misapprehension, he having submitted a resolution to repeal, not a motion for indefinite postponement.

Mr. Patterson presented a memorial which was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Cansler, from the committee on internal improvements, reported on several bills referred to them.

Mr. Humphrey, from the committee on education, reported favorably on the bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the vicinity of Richand Academies.

Mr. Mebane introduced a bill to establish a dividing line between the counties of Chatham and Alamance. Read first time.

Mr. G. Green introduced a bill in favor of S. W. Chadwick, late Sheriff of Craven County. Read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Yancey introduced a bill to lay off and improve a public road in Madison County. Read the first time.

Mr. Barringer introduced a bill to incorporate the Excelsior Gold Mining Company in Cabarrus County. Read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. L. Whitfield introduced a bill to establish a tollbridge across the Neuse River; read the first time. Mr. Whitfield stated the bridge was greatly needed by the people of that district, and moved the rules be suspended and the bill read the second time. Refused.

Mr. Gentry introduced a bill to lay off a public road in Ashe county—read the first time.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Town of Franklinton. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Martin the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. Love moved to take up the bill for the western extension, adopted. The bill being read Mr. Baringer moved it be made the order of the day on Friday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Jordan moved to postpone untill Monday week.

Mr. Outlaw moved to lay on the table. Rejected. Yeas 40, Nays 60. Mr. Jordan's motion was also rejected and Mr. Barringer's adopted.

Mr. Myers moved that the engrossed bills from the Senate be taken up and read the first time. Adopted. Ayes 44, Nays 36.

The clerk was proceeding to read an engrossed bill when Mr. Outlaw moved the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole upon the revenue bill which was adopted. The Speaker left the chair and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole.

Mr. Singeltary in the chair.

The sections of the bill being severally read were debated upon until the House rose at the usual hour of recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee resumed the consideration of the Revenue bill, and the remaining sections being severally read and considered.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw the committee rose.

The Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Singeltary reported the bill with amendments.

Mr. J. G. Bynum offered an amendment taxing public Lectures $5 Adopted.

Mr. J. B. Bynum offered an amendment that the Sheriffs discriminate between the state and county taxes in giving receipts. Adopted.

Mr. Vance moved that a tax of ½ per cent be laid on readymade clothing in addition to any other tax heretofore imposed. Mr. Vance made some very severe strictures on the foreigners engaged in that trade.

Mr. Gilliam moved as an amendment that one per cent be imposed, as he was in favor of putting down the ready made clothing business, and concurred with Mr. Vance's remarks on the class engaged in selling ready made clothing.

Mr. Singeltary hoped the House would consider before they passed this amendment, as it was throwing a very onerous burden on a class who were already heavily taxed.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell opposed the amendment.

Mr. S. A. Williams strongly opposed the amendments as unjust. The amendments were rejected.

On motion of Mr. S. A. Williams the rules were suspended, and the revenue bill then passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Outlaw was postponed until Monday next 11 o'clock.

A number of engrossed bills from the Senate, consisting of the revised statutes, were then severally read the first time, and the rules being suspended, were read the second and third times and passed.

On the bill concerning the Militia a debate sprung up on an amendment by Mr. Mann.

Mr. Singeltary was in favor of abolishing the present system, and moved to strike out the enacting clause.

After some debate between Messrs. Dargan, Bynum and Wright, against the amendment, and Messrs Singeltary and Mann in favor of the amendment, it was rejected, yeas 28, nays 46.

The House then adjourned until Monday morning.

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## SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855.

The Speaker announced that Messrs. Wilder, Cherry and Faison constituted the Senate's branch of the committee on enrolled bills for the week.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee on corporations, made several reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. McDowell, from the select committee, to whom was referred a memorial on the subject, reported sundry resolutions making an appropriation in aid of the Seamen's Friend's Society in Wilmington. Read first time.

Mr. Boyd, from the select committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing an enquiry into an alleged mistake or fraud in enrolling the act of the last session in relation to the 44th and 46th Senatorial Districts, made a detailed report thereon, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Discharged accordingly.

Mr. Hoke introduced a bill to recharter the Bank of the State of North Carolina, which was read the first time and passed.

The engrossed bill to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Beaufort, was read three times and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Graham now called up for consideration the bill making provision for the reduction of the public debt, on its second reading. Said bill was discussed and amended, and passed its second reading.

Mr. Rayner introduced resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence towards securing an appropriation by Congress for the purchase of a site, and the erection of a Marine Hospital in or near the town of Wilmington.

Mr. Cherry introduced the following Resolutions, which were laid upon the table:

WHEREAS, the public domain of the United States is the common property of all the States, purchased and procured by the common efforts and common treasure of these States; and in which each and all are fairly entitled to participate; and any appropriation of the public lands to particular States is creative of unequal, improper and unjust discrimination in the use of a common fund. And whereas, the precedent has been set, and the practice obtained in the Congress of the United States of granting immense donations of the public lands to particular States for purpose of internal improvements, education, &c. And whereas, the State of North Carolina, in a spirit of generous patriotism and fraternal feeling, ceded to the general government a large and valuable portion of the public territory, and is therefore, upon every principle of justice, equity and sound policy fairly and legitimately entitled to her share of the public lands; therefore

*Resolved*, That in behalf of the people of North Carolina, whom we represent, we do solemnly protest against the provisions of a bill recently before Congress, under the deceptive but imposing title of "The Homestead Bill"—as also against the provisions contained in Senator Hunter's substitute or amendment, as operating gross injustice to the citizens of the old States; being in a great measure a gift of the public lands to *foreigners*, and the citizens of States contiguous to said lands, and to the States in which they are located, to the utter exclusion of North Carolina and the other old States.

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to make application by bill or otherwise to that body for an appropriation to North Carolina of a fair and equitable portion of said public lands or the proceeds thereof; which, when so appropriated, shall be applied to purposes of internal improvements, public education and in relief of the Treasury and the public burdens of the State.

[The above resolutions are the same as those introduced into the Commons by Mr. Leach, of Davidson.]

The Senate then took up the bill to repeal the act providing for a Superintendent of Common Schools. Mr. Bower spoke in favor of abolishing the office, and Mr. Cherry and Mr. Cunningham addressed the Senate against the bill. Without taking a vote, the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate took up the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Common Schools. Mr. Biggs, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Bower addressed the Senate on the subject; and the bill was rejected, yeas 12, nays 36.

The Senate then took up, on its second reading, the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Bower, to establish a new County to be called Alleghany. Mr. Bower advocated the bill at length and with much earnestness. The bill was also advocated by Messrs. Mitchell, Walker and Boyd, and opposed by Mr. Eaton and Mr. Cherry. The bill was then rejected, yeas 15, nays 21.

The bill to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company was taken up. Mr. Wilder moved to amend the bill so as to provide that the Company may construct a Railroad from the coal fields on Deep River to Raleigh, or some point on the North Carolina Railroad west of Raleigh. The amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed a second time.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Greensborough, Madison and

rom making some amendments to the revenue bill. He had originally proposed to have the revenue bill up first and ascertain the amount of revenue that could be raised, but that course was rejected by a majority of the House; and gentlemen loudly declared their willingness to adopt means to meet the increased expenditure. They had not done so, but shrunk from the crisis and left the State in danger of repudiation. The taxtion under this bill will not enable the State to meet its engagements. He was opposed to making a debt in one Legislature and leaving the next to provide means to pay it.

Mr. S. stated that to meet a debt of $50,000 in New York the State was obliged to raise money at the rate of 19 per cent to pay it, the Banks of North Carolina being unable to advance that small amount. This miserable policy has driven North Carolina to the pawnbroker's shop, and from there will drive her to repudiation. Mr. S. then commented on the different items of taxation as proposed by the committee of finance and adopted by the House, and entered at some length into calculations to prove that the estimated revenue would fall short by some $200,000. The present debt, three and a half millions, would be raised by this Legislature to upwards of eight millions, the interest of which will be $500,000.

Mr. Singeltary explained how he was forced into an apparent opposition to internal improvements by the headlong course pursued by other ,and denounced as unjust and unmanly the course adopted, of leaving the means of payment to be provided by a succeeding Legislature. To meet this deficiency and save the State from repudiation, he moved to raise the land tax to 25 cents and the poll tax to 80 cents. Mr. Singeltary concluded by stating his object was to prevent the State being again driven to the pawnbroker's shop and perhaps finally to repudiation, and under these circumstances he was not afraid to meet his constituents on this question.

Mr. Shepherd replied to Mr. Singeltary and gave his reasons for believing the revenue would be adequate to the demands upon it.

Mr. Singeltary, in reply to Mr. Shepherd, stated his calculation applied to the year 1856, not to the year 1855.

Messrs Baxter and Patterson addressed the House at some length in reply to Mr. Singeltary.

Mr. Singeltary explained and expressed his determination that if he could not do all he wished, he would do all he could to sustain the honor and credit of the State.

After some remarks from Messrs. Outlaw and D. F. Caldwell, Mr. Singeltary's amendment was rejected.

Mr. J. M. Leach moved to strike out 12 and insert 10 cents as an unt of land tax.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 26, nays 77.

The hour of recess having arrived the House rose until 3 o'clock.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. J. B. Bynum's amendment to the revenue bill that Sheriffs should discriminate between the State and County tax in their receipts, was, after some amendments by Messrs. Barringer and J. G. Bynum adopted.

Mr. Jones moved to reduce the poll tax from 40 to 35 cents. Rejected—yeas 34, nays 65.

Mr. Jones moved to strike out the duty of 5 per cent. on foreign liq ors.

Messrs. Bullock and Mann supported the amendment, as they considered the tax as unequal and unjust, and an indirect approach to a prohibitory law, to which they were utterlyopposed.

Messrs. Steele, Outlaw and Humphreys while they supported the tax and opposed the amendment, declared they were utterly opposed to what was called the Maine or prohibitary law.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 37, nays 69.

Mr. Jones offered an amendment, which the Speaker decided was not in order.

Mr. Bryson then offered an amendment that no home-made liquors be taxed. This being also decided out of order, Mr. Bryson appealed, and the House sustained the decision of the Chair—ayes 84, noes 14.

Mr. Barringer addressed the House at some length, giving his views on the revenue bill.

Mr. J. M. Leach offered an amendment which was rejected—yeas 39, nays 69.

Mr. J. G. Bynum offered an amendment concerning the collection of tax on collateral descents, which was adopted.

Mr. Singeltary moved to lay the revenue bill on the table in order to take up his resolution establishing the previous question. Adopted.

Mr. Singeltary's resolution being read,

After some remarks from Messrs. J. G. Bynum, Singeltary and Bullock, Mr. Settle moved to lay the resolution on the table. Adopted.

The revenue bill was then taken up.

The remainder of the session was occupied in discussing several amendments to different sections of the bill.

An amendment taxing turpentine distilleries was adopted—yeas 67, nays 33.

Mr. Barringer moved to reconsider the above vote. Refused.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill—yeas 82, nays 36.

Mr. J. G. Bynum moved to reconsider, which was refused.

The House adjourned.

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**Petersburg, January 1st, 1855.**

THE concerns of N. M. MARTIN & DONNANS, Petersburg, and N. M. MARTIN & Co. Richmond, having been dissolved, the undersigned have formed a Co-partnership to conduct a GENERAL GROCERY COMMISSION BUSINESS in Petersburg, under the firm of N. M. MARTIN. BROTHER & CO., and a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS* in Richmond, under the firm of N. M. MARTIN, SON & CO.

Business confided to either concern will have our prompt and faithful attention. Our Store in Petersburg is on Sycamore Street, *(between Centre Warehouse and the Old Stand of N. M. Martin & Donnans,)* where we offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

☞ Office in Richmond near Shocco Warehouse.

N. M. MARTIN,
ROB'T A. MARTIN, *(late of the firm of McIlwaine, Son & Co)*
WALTER K. MARTIN,
H. L. PLUMMER, jr.
ROB'T TANNAHILL.

Produce consigned to N. M. MARTIN, SON & Co, Richmond, will be forwarded by the Petersburg concern free of any charge, except drayage.

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N. M. MARTIN offers his grateful thanks to his friends for the kindness and lively interest manifested by them in behalf of he late concerns of N. M. MARTIN & DONNANS, Potersburg, and N. M. MARTIN & Co. Richmond. His best efforts, and also those of his present partners, will be made to ensure their continued confidence and support.

The business in Petersburg will be conducted by Rc. A. MARTIN, HENRY L. PLUMMER, jr. and ROB'T TANNAHILL, and in Richmond by N. M. MARTIN and WALTER K. MARTIN.

January 9, 1855. 1055—tw.

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**GOLDSBOROUGH STEAM GRIST, AND FLOURING MILLS.**—THE SUBSCRIBER has enlarged his establishment in Goldsboro', and is now prepared to grind Wheat as well as Corn, on a more extensive scale. One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Bushels o Wheat and Corn will be required to keep the mills in operation for the current year, for which the highest market price will be paid. The farmers of this county and the counties along the line of the N. C. Rail Road and the interior, will find it to their advantage to call on/or address me at the Mills before selling, and thus build up a market in this State for their Wheat and a manufactory of our own flour.

Constantly on hand a fresh supply of superfine Family Flour, Meal, Homony, Horse feed, Cracked Corn and Husk. Also, Lime and Hair. Wheat and Corn ground on toll.

Mr. Lynn Adams, of Raleigh, is authorized to purchase Wheat for the above mills.

D. L. BURBANK.

Goldsboro', September 5, 1854. 1038—wtf.

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**HOLLY SPRING HIGH SCHOOL.**

A. H. DOWELL, *Principal.*

MR. DOWELL IS A GENTLEMAN OF HIGH MENtal and moral character, and several years experience as a Teacher, under whose supervision the Spring Session of the School will open 29th January and continue five months.

Tuition per Session $6, $8, and $12 according to advancement.

Board in good families can be obtained for $5 50 or $6 per month.

D. B. HOLLAND, R. Sec'y.

January 22, 1855. 18—6t.

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**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YANCEY** County, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854. Jas. N. Edwards *vs.* Malinda Edwards, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malinda Edwards, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, for three months successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Burnsville, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said petition; otherwise, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness: N. Young, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1854.

N. YOUNG, S. C. C.

January 5, 1855. 16—3m.

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# The Standard.

**RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1855.**

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of the Legislature in to-day's paper, are of unusual interest.

The revenue bill, it will be observed, passed its third reading in the Commons on Monday evening last.

The general impression seems to be that the two Houses will bring their labors to a close and adjourn about the 12th or 15th of February.

## CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

There are indications already that the contest in this State next summer, for members of the House of Representatives, will be most animated; and indeed, we shall not be surprised if it should exceed in bitterness any that has preceded it.

The elections will be most important, as upon the next House of Representatives may devolve the choice of a President of the United States; and, as is known, a majority of the delegation from North Carolina will determine, in that event, for whom the vote of the State shall be cast.

We ask leave most respectfully to suggest to our friends in all the Districts which we have hopes of carrying, as well as to those in Districts undoubtedly Democratic, that it would be well, even at this early day, to be making preparations for the contest. If we would *ensure* success, we must organize, hold Conventions, and nominate candidates; any other course may expose us to disastrous defeat.

We trust the Democrats of this District—composed of the Counties of Orange, Granville, Warren, Franklin, Wake, Nash, and Johnston—will concur unanimously as to the importance of holding a Convention—one that will reflect the wishes of all portions of the District, and present a candidate around whom all can rally in the campaign and at the polls. Let us do this, and no apprehensions need be entertained as to the result.

## WHO "STANDS FIRE" NOW?

Mr. Cherry, the Senator from Bertie, it is known, was the author of the Resolution of the last Whig State Convention in favor of a liberal system of internal improvements. It will also be remembered that he catechised the Hon. Asa Biggs, some time since, on this subject in the Senate; and certain Whig partizans, who think more of party success than they do of improving the State, affected to be much elated at the position in which, as they alleged, Mr. Cherry had placed Col. Biggs. But it is one thing to *talk*, and another to *act*, as the record will show.

Mr. Cherry, after much apparent difficulty, supported the bill for the extension west of the North Carolina Railroad, and this though he was regarded by the partizans referred to, as foremost among internal improvement men. Mr. Cherry also, on Thursday last, voted, with Mr. Rayner, for the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad; on Friday Mr. Rayner moved to re-consider the vote by which said bill had passed, and Mr. Cherry voted with him to re-consider, Mr. Rayner giving as his reason for the motion that he desired all bills of this character should be kept back until the eastern and western extension bills had passed. Failing to obtain a reconsideration, Mr. Rayner changed his vote and recorded it *against* the Dan River and Yadkin Road; but Mr. Cherry maintained his ground and exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, *I* stand fire!" So far very good for Mr. Cherry; but not so for Mr. Rayner, for it appeared to be understood that though Mr. Cherry had vot d with him for the reconsideration, he was still for the bill and had given Mr. Rayner something of a hit by the exclamation referred to. But behold! on Saturday Mr. Cherry rose in his place and asked and obtained leave to change *his* vote also, and record it against the bill!

We have given facts from the record.

This is the manner, then, in which the Whig champion of internal improvements stands by his own vote, and by the pledges made in his behalf by the partizans referred to.

We trust we shall witness no more attacks from this quarter on Col. Biggs. Whatever his opinions on the subject may be—whether prudently up with, or behind the spirit of improvement, there can be no doubt about the position *he* occupies. There is no backing, and filling, no marching up with a bold front and then giving way on his part; but his opinions are declared and maintained with a frankness and firmness worthy of the man and of the State which has so highly honored him.

We shall see whether Mr. Cherry again "takes water" on the various bills for internal improvement yet to be finally acted on by the Senate.

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☞ The New York Evening Post refers to the late snow in that city as a great relief to the poor, as thereby many of them would obtain employment in clearing the crossings and sidewalks, and thus receive enough, in shillings, to purchase bread! How much joy, therefore, but how brief, did that snow, sent by the Father of all, dispense through the huts of the lowly in that City! It gave them, for a few hours—bread! And yet the Post, and other abolition prints, with grim hunger and untold crime stalking in the very midst of their white population, have tears to shed over the well-fed and contented slaves of the South. By the way, it is gratifying to observe that the slaves of Mobile are getting up a subscription for the relief of the suffering poor whites of New York City. The Richmond Dispatch well adds: "There are no more humane and generous people than Southern slaves. Moreover, they are able to spare of their abundance for the supply of their less fortunate white fellow men in the Northern States, and we are glad to see them do it. In the midst of hominy and bacon, never knowing hunger or cold themselves, they are yet open to the appeals of pity towards these hapless creatures who have nothing to eat, drink, or clothe themselves with but Liberty. The example of the slaves of Mobile is worthy of the general imitation of their favored class."

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D. K. McRAE, Esq. We learn that information has been received, confirming that heretofore given, of the ill health of this gentleman, our Consul at Paris. His life is considered in imminent danger. This information will be received with profound sorrow by his numerous friends.

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SEWARD'S RE-ELECTION. Judging from the New York Herald's correspondence, Mr. Seward's chances of re-election to the Senate by the Know-Nothing Legislature of New York, are increasing.

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Looking out of our window we see what might make us laugh, were it not for the fact that is is too serious a matter for sport. *Fay. Argus.*

If Cameron had looked in the glass, instead of out of the window, he would have felt more serious still.

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☞ We invite attention to the Supplement containing Mail Proposals for North Carolina, sent out with this paper.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following measures are now before the Legislature of this State, to wit:

The extension of the North Carolina Railroad west from Salisbury.

The extension of the same road east from Goldsborough to Beaufort.

The Dan River and Yadkin Railroad, to extend from Lynchville or Henderson in Granville, through the Counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham and Stokes, to or near Germanton.

The Fayetteville and Beaufort Railroad, to extend by way of Clinton, Warsaw, and Fayetteville to the coal fields in Chatham.

The Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad, to extend from Whiteville on the Manchester Road to Rutherfordton by way of Charlotte.

The French Broad Railroad, to extend from Paint Rock, on the French Broad, to Spartansburg, South Carolina.

The bill to endorse the bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to the amount of $300,000.

The bill to connect, by a ship canal, the waters of Currituck, Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds with the Chesapeake Bay.

The bill to complete the North Carolina Railroad—appropriates $1,000,000.

The friends of the French Broad measure do not ask, we believe, for any aid; the other measures ask either for an endorsement of bonds or are based upon the two-thirds principle—that is, the State is to pay two dollars for every one raised by individuals.

These are the leading measures for improvement before the Assembly; there are others of minor importance, for which smaller sums are asked.

It should be borne in mind that if all these bills should become laws, there is no certainty that all the stock will taken and the State bound for her share; and furthermore, if all of it should be taken, some years must elapse before the State will be called upon for her full proportion of the amount thus subscribed. For example, the North Carolina Railroad was chartered in 1848, and this Assembly has just made an order to pay the balance of the State's subscription thereto.

The determination to improve the State, by water communication and by Railroads, was never so firm, so fixed, or so apparent as in this Assembly. The majorities in favor of several bills of this character have been much more decided and heavy than we had any reason to expect they would be. Even if we entertained serious apprehensions that the system of improvements would be pushed too far, those apprehensions would be quieted by the reflection that the members composing these large majorities in the two Houses, are well informed both as to the wants and wishes of the people, and must be presumed to be making such efforts as will most surely meet those wants and carry out those wishes.

The prospect is that a revenue will be raised sufficiently large to meet the interest on the State debt. It is proposed, for instance, in the revenue bill now before the Commons, to double the tax on land and polls; and, indeed, there appears to be every disposition on the part of that body to make ample provision for sustaining the State's credit. We do not doubt that the Senate will concur with the Commons in this respect.

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CORRECTION. It is due to Hon. Asa Biggs that some corrections should be made in his speech as printed in our last paper. For "I did not, however, consider it prudent, while we were to have rival competing lines to Raleigh, in building the road to the west, that we should incur a large debt to continue that *completion* through the State," it ought to have read "to contipue that *competition* through the State." Again, for "I went farther, *or* I now go further, in expressing my wish and desire that the North Carolina Railroad should be extended east and west," it ought to have read "I went farther, *as* I now go further," &c. There are some typographical mistakes, which the good sense of the reader will correct.

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## JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, ESQ.

We invite the attention of our readers, and especially that of the people immediately interested in the work, to the remarks of this gentleman in our paper to-day, in favor of the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad. This work has been strongly sustained in the Senate by Messrs. Boyd, Graves, Martin, and others; but no one has labored for it with more earnestness and assiduity than Mr. Cunningham.

The people of Person County have just cause to be proud of their Senator. A frank, generous, honorable gentleman, his personal popularity can, of itself, effect as much for any measure he may have at heart as that of any member of this Legislature. No man is more devoted to his constituents than he is to his, or serves them with more fidelity or constancy.

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FIRE IN SALISBURY. We learn from the Salisbury papers that the house of Mr. Micajah Griffin, of that town, was consumed by fire one night last week; and sad to relate, a young girl and two young men, who were sleeping in the upper story, were considerably burned and at length forced to jump from the windows. The injuries of the girl were such that she died in about twenty hours. One of the young men had an arm broken, and the other a leg.

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REPEAL OF THE USURY LAWS OF NEW YORK. The Chamber of Commerce of New York have unanimously recommended the repeal of the usury laws of that State, leaving it to the borrower to pay such rate of interest as the parties may agree upon.

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☞ The New Hampshire Patriot says the four isms, to-wit, Temperance, Know-Nothingism, Niggerism and Whiggery, have united in that State against the Democracy.

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☞ The interesting speech of J. Parker Jordan, Esq., in favor of the French Broad Railroad, is unavoidably postponed. It is in type, and shall appear in our next issue.

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We notice that Mr. Norment has introduced into the Legislature a bill to establish State Agricultural Normal schools in each Congressional District in North Carolina.

Without endorsing Mr. Norment's bill, as we have not yet read it carefully enough to give an opinion on it, we will say, that such a system of schools might be made of infinite benefit to the State. We are pre-eminetly an agricultural people. It is therefore perfectly right, and consistent with good sense and sound policy, that our youths should be taught the science of agriculture; though a great many people suppose that farming is not a science. They look upon a farmer as a mere earth-stirring machine, who requires no more mind or cultivation than the tools he uses or the hog that turns up the soil after roots. A greater mistake was never made. Agriculture is not only a profitable, but a beautiful and an interesting study, embracing both chemistry and the physiology of plants. We have schools of medicine, schools of law, and schools where polite literature generally is taught. To these schools of course we have no objection. They are all eminently useful. But in our opinion, schools and colleges where a thorough system of agriculture could be learned, would be found as beneficial as any other branch of education. We may take up this subject at another time. *Fay. Argus.*

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**Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism.**

We invite special attention to the following article from the New York Herald of Friday last. The Herald, it is well known, is one of the foremost of the advocates and organs of the new so-called American party; and what it says of the operations and purposes of this new party is entitled to peculiar weiight. We give the article without further comment. Let our friends lay it aside for future use:

"THE KNOW NOTHINGS OF THE NORTH—MOVEMENTS ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION. We published, some days ago, the inaugural message of Mr. Gardner, the Know Nothing Governor of Massachusetts. Our readers will remember that upon the Nebraska question he betrays the wrath of a free soiler, and boldly declares himself in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise. We give to day an extract on the slavery question, from the inaugural of Mr. Pollock, the Know Nothing Governor of Pennsylvania, in which we are informed that Pennsylvania, in her late election, has repudiated the Nebraska bill, re-affirmed the Missouri interdict, and decreed a radical modification of the Fugitive Slave law, notwithstanding which the Governor has no recommendations to make upon the subject.

These declarations, "by authority," from the elect of the Know Nothings of the North, go very far to show that this new American party are still embarrassed, to a considerable extent, with the widely diffused anti-slavery sentiment of the Northern States, and especially with the remains of the anti-Nebraska epidemic, which entered so largely into the late elections from Massachusetts to Kansas. The same free soil concessions have been exhibited in the late nomination, by a caucus of the Massachusetts Know Nothing Legislature, of General Henry Wilson, heretofore a leading anti-slavery man, as their candidate for the United States Senate. There has been a rebellion, however, and a split upon this nomination, and the final result will probably be the election of a Senator less decidedly tinctured with anti-slavery antecedents and principles than Wilson. At all events, the trouble concerening this gentleman, shows that the Know Nothings of Massachusetts are aware of the importance of maintaining, as far as possible, in this Senatorial election, the attitude of non-intervention upon the slavery question.

In these Know Nothing messages of Messrs. Gardner and Pollock, and in this nomination of Wilson, there is a manifest disposition to conciliate the free soil and anti-slavery sentiment of the North. Nor is it surprising that this should be the case, considering the fact that the Know Nothings entered into the late elections side by side with the anti-slavery forces rallied throughout the North upon the anti-Nebraska furor. In the outset, all great revolutions are crude and encumbered, more or less, with incongruities and inconsistencies. So this new party, from the throes of parturition, comes into the world somewhat lacking the elements of perfect symmetry and harmony, although the bantling possesses a vigorous vital system, and all the requisites of superior manly strength. Now, the anti-Nebraska agitation is dying out—the popular mind soon wearies of impracticable abstractions. Public opinion in these United States is eminently practical and utilitarian, national, patriotic and conservative. A little resolution and unity of action on the part of the Northern Know Nothings are all that is now wanted to cleanse their skirts of the last remaining vestiges of anti-slavery doctrines and affiliations.

Since our November election there has been some trouble among the Know Nothings of this State, traceable to the slavery controversy.

Hence those outside Know Nothing lodges, the object of which is a diversion from this new party in favor of the re-election of Wm. H. Seward. And so, in Iowa, an anti-slavery whig has been elected to the United States Senate, from the support of the Know Nothings, in the place of Dodge, Nebraska administration democrat. Such combinations of anti-slavery men and Know Nothings have had in view the great object of "crushing out" the present imbecile spoils coalition at Washington, and in this light they may be considered as the necessary preliminary steps in clearing the track for the projected national revolution of 1856.

But, the administration and its spoilsmen having been utterly demolished in the North, and the anti-Nebraska excitement having thus been appropriated by the Know Nothings to a good purpose, and this free soil agitation itself having subsided into a comparative calm, the time has come for the Know Nothings of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, and the whole North, frankly to extend the right hand of fellowship to the South, upon the safe and conservative doctrine of absolute non-intervention upon the subject of slavery. This is the policy which they have indicated in certain late jubilees.—It is certainly their only policy for a national campaign.

Mr. Pollock may perhaps be excused in declaring that the people of Pennsylvania have given a verdict in favor of the Missouri restriction, free soil, and a modification of the Fugitive Slave law, inasmuch as he recommends no action upon the subject. Mr. Gardner, on the other hand, goes beyond the line of safety, in urging, as a Know Nothing, the repeal of the Nebraska bill. That bill has become a law. The Territories of Kansas and Nebraska have been duly organized, and are in successful operation under this law. The act itself rests upon the constitution—the supreme law of the land. The Missouri interdict was an unconstitutional enactment. Congress has no more right to interdict slavery in a Territory than in a sovereign State. No such power is granted; and the powers not given to Congress are expressly "reserved to the States and the people." The Nebraska bill was unquestionably a desperate expedient of the administration to recover its lost ground in the South, and as an offset to its free soil Van Buren affiliations in the distribution of the spoils; but the law is none the less constitutional. It will, therefore, stand, and sensible men, even of the anti-slavery societies, have pretty generally abandoned the idea of its repeal, as an impracticable absurdity.

The Nebraska bill, then, has transferred the question of slavery in the Territories from Congress to the people of the Territories themselves. There it belongs—there the issue must be decided. The South are willing to abide the result, and the free soil emigration societies have accepted the challenge. The question, then, of slavery or no slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, will depend upon the preponderance of Southern or free soil settlers; and so, henceforward, in all the other new Territories of the Union. Mr. Gardner, therefore, as an anti slavery propagandist, in urging the restoration of the Missouri line, is off the track, upon an absurd issue; but as a Know Nothing, his position is utterly inconsistent with the national expectations of his party. Can the Massachusetts and Virginia Know Nothings cooperate upon the anti-slavery delusion of a restoration of the Missouri restriction? No. Or is it thought that the Nebraska bill can be repealed before the Presidential campaign comes on? No. Clearly, then, the State Council of the Massachusetts Know Nothings should repudiate, as soon as possible, the anti-slavery heresies of their over-excited Governor.

Regarding this Know Nothing movement as the result of a spontaneous reaction of the American people against the demoralizing and disorganizing corruptions of the old parties of the day—regarding it as the beginning of a sweeping and wholesome revolution in our party politics—we are satisfied that in the Presidential campaign this new party will occupy a platform eminently national, sound, and conservative. But the time has come when it should begin to slough off all its existing anti-slavery associations, and take the field, from Maine to Nebraska, on non-intervention upon Southern slavery. Governor Gardner and Governor Pollock have missed the mark. What say the Know Nothing State Councils of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts? Have they any interest in the Virginia election?"

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 27, 1855.

*To the Editors of the N. C. Standard:*

GENTLEMEN: In the account of the proceedings of this House on the subject of the Free Suffrage Bill, as contained in your paper of this day, I am represented as *supporting* the amendment offered by Mr. Mebane on Wednesday morning last. I *opposed* and voted against the amendment.

Very Respectfully Yours,
D. M. BARRINGER.

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THE FIRST OF THE SEASON. A pair of Shad were caught yesterday afternoon and sold for $2,—the first of the Season. *Wil. Herald.*

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**From our Washington Correspondent.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1855.

*Pacific Railroad recommitted to the Committee of 18—French Spoliation and Bounty Land Bills—Plundering the Treasury—Lands given away—The sort of men needed at Washington—K. N. Demonstration—Virginia Election—Commodore Perry—Japan—Rumors of Peace in Europe.*

The Pacific Railroad Bill, which had been ordered to be engrossed and the main question on its passage to be put in the House of Representatives when I closed my letter a week ago, was taken up on Monday, and made a regular foot ball for the whole day. A motion to recommit the bill to the special Committee of thirteen was lost, then reconsidered, lost a second time, and the bill actually passed, when it was reconsidered, and after all referred to the select committee. A motion to reconsider this vote of reference was laid on the table on Tuesday morning, and thus an end for that time put to the parliamentary contest on this bill. It was a good day's work, and although the bill was not directly defeated, it is hardly probable that it can be got up for consideration again during the present session. Both the friends and opponents of the bill rallied in full force; and it is set down as one of the best contested parliamentary engagements witnessed in the House for a long time.

The remainder of the week has been consumed in the House in the consideration of the French Spoliation Bill, as it is usually known, better designated perhaps as a bill to despoil the Treasury of five millions of dollars now and as many millions hereafter as can be lobbyed out of Congress. It is believed that the bill will pass. There is some doubt whether it can receive the sanction of the President, but as there is no constitutional objection to the payment of any and all valid claims against the United States, and as Congress is the proper judge of the responsibility and liability of the Government, it is very probable that he will not feel himself justified or authorized to interpose. The question has been up at least twenty times, extending through a period of fifty years, and it cannot be alleged that Congress has committed an error through hasty legislation.

The Senate had the Bounty Land Bill under consideration on Monday and Tuesday. When this bill was introduced by Mr. Brodhead, it was estimated at the Pension Office that it would require above seventy-eight millions of acres of land to execute it. By various amendments it has grown so that it will require at least one hundred and fifty millions of acres, worth to the Government one hundred and eighty-seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, at the present minimum price; to which add twenty-five cents an acre as the cost of the purchase and surveys of these lands, and the round sum of two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars is the total cost to the Government for executing the Bounty Land Bill. If to this great scheme is added the French Spoliation Bill and the Pacific Railroad Bill, with some smaller speculations, you will have some idea of the plans and schemes on foot to deplete the Treasury and to waste the public lands. In fact, it is avowed by many members as a rule for their own action that no more revenue is to be derived from the public lands, and therefore, they are ready to adopt any plan which will rid the Government of them. It would seem that in many directions the services of a Representative in Congress are only valued according to the number of favors he can persuade that body to grant to his District and the people he represents, without regard to propriety or policy; whereas, a Representative should be esteemed in proportion to the number of schemes upon the Treasury he assists in defeating. The former sort are not difficult to find, ready to advance any scheme which promises to put money into the pockets of their constituents at Government expense. The latter, who guard the Treasury and the interests of the people with jealous care, deserve and should receive the united support of their constituents. Such men are needed here, and although by such a careful course, they gain but little popularity among the lobby at Washington, and are frequently made the objects of attack and ridicule by the correspondents from this City who have axes of their own to grind, they prevent the Government from becoming the most extravagant and expensive one in existence, considering that its action is confined to national matters. I am glad to be able to say that the Democratic members from your State belong to this class, and that there are none who watch the interests of the people with more care, or who are more earnest in their efforts to confine the action of the Government to subjects and measures that will best promote the interests of the whole. Their course is directed by fixed principles, and they consequently enjoy to a large extent the respect and confidence of the House, and exert an influence among their fellow-members not exceeded by any of the same experience and length of service. As Mr. Ashe has made engagements for the future which will probably prevent a continuance of his Congressional career, it is presumed he will not be a candidate for re-election; but the constituencies of Messrs. Shaw, Ruffin and Craige could not select Representatives more acceptable to the true Democracy in Congress, nor of more immediate influence here—an influence which will increase in proportion to their length of service.

I mentioned, not long since, that the Democratic members of the Senate intended at an early day to define their position on the question of secret political societies. Two or three informal meetings have been held and an interchange of views had, but the precise shape of the resolutions have not been agreed upon. They will reach a final conclusion in a few days and assume such a position with regard to Know-Nothingism as will at once meet the concurrence of the Democratic party, and rally it firmly against this political heresy.

Much interest is felt in the Virginia election, but the impression grows stronger and stronger every day that Mr. Wise will be most triumphantly elected. All accounts agree that he is received by the people everywhere with most decided favor, and that, in addition to the whole Democratic party, excepting a few grumblers, he will receive the vote of many whigs who cannot and will not endorse the anti-republicanism of Know-Nothingism. From the mountains the information as to his prospects are more than flattering. Mr. Wise speaks at Alexandria on Saturday next, when it is expected a large number of members of Congress and others from this City, will do themselves the pleasure of listening to the Virginia orator.

Commodore Perry is now in the City, and is quite a lion, having just returned from his successful expedition to Japan. To conquer the prejudices and overturn peacefully the settled policy of a semi-civilized country like Japan, is indeed a diplomatic feat to be proud of, reflecting honor upon Perry himself, and credit upon that arm of the public service to which he belongs. The immediate trade with Japan will not be of any great value, but it will gradually grow up and in time become of great importance. The Senate, I perceive, have called for copies of the correspondence relative to the expedition with a view to its publication, which will make an interesting volume; commodore Perry however intends to prepare a full and complete report hereafter, requiring a year for its completion, which will contain full accounts of all the interesting countries visited by him and the expedition.

Rumors of peace between the Allies and Russia reach us across the Atlantic from Vienna. They are not received with entire confidence, but possibly some sort of an arrangement may be agreed upon during the winter, that will put an end to active hostilities. Winter is the friend of diplomacy, and if no peace is agreed upon before the frosts cease and the ground settles in the spring, another year of bloodshed must follow. In the mean time the Allies are experiencing the most terrible weather in the Crimea, putting a stop to all active operations on their part, but not on the side of the gorrison of Sebastopol, which, Lord Raglan admits, continues to cause the English some loss. The London Times has not ceased to expose the bad management of the war, and the inefficiency and disorganization of the English military system of England. It is the glorious privilige of an Englishman to grumble under all circumstauces; it is no wonder then that the Thunderer, the exponent of British opinion and feeling, should bellow so loudly when it has so much real reason on its side.

As I close I learn that the French Spoliation bill passed the House to-day by a majority of thirty-four votes. MECKLENBURGH.

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## THE MARKETS.

**NORFOLK MARKET.**

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
*Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.*

NORFOLK, Jan. 27th, 1855.

FLOUR—Begins to come in more freely, but prices still sustained. We quote S. F. 9¾; Extra $10¼; Family 10¾ @ $11.

CORN—Sale of White and Mixed at 83c.; Yellow 86c.

COTTON—Has advanced under the Pacific's news. We quote Fair 7¾; Prime 8c. Sales quick.

STAVES—Of all kinds except bbl., wanted; R. O. hhd. $38; W. O. hhd. $50; Heading $32; Pipes $85; Bbl. $39.

B. E. PEAS—Sales 85 @ 90c. as to quality.

**WILMINGTON MARKET.**

Jan. 27.

TURPENTINE. In this article we notice no change in prices, and a fair demand from shippers. Sales yesterday of 190 bbls., and this morning of 540 do. at $3 for Virgin, $2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard—all to 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. The market ruled quiet yesterday, and no transaction that we hear of. This morning 70 bbls. changed hands at 37 cents ₰ gallon—at which some parcels have been offered, but buyers show no disposition to operate unless at a reduced price.

Nothing doing in Rosin or Tar, and the price of the former has a downward tendency.—*Jour.*

**FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.**

Jan. 27.

We notice an improvement in business during the past week, with better feeling in the produce market. Sales of *new* BACON at 10 to 10¼, hog round. There is a decided improvement in price of COTTON, and demand good for shipment at 7¾ for best grades. CORN is in demand. OATS are scarce and wanted at 60 cts. FLOUR in good demand at full prices $7 50 to 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull with declining market. We quote the article at 30 to 31 cts. as fair market, without any sales to report. Raw do. $1 10 to $2 25.—*Car.*

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## MARRIED,

In Yadkin county, on Thursday evening, January 18th, by B. C. Myers, Esq., Mr. Henry May to Miss Sarah Daniel.

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## DIED,

At his residence, near Pungo River, in Beaufort county, on Wednesday, the 10th Jan., after an illness of a few days, SAML. CLAIK Esq. He leaves behind him a wife and four small children to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and fond father. In all the relations of life he was the model of a man—a benevolent neighbor—a kind unexacting master—a reliable friend. He is cut off in the prime of life, in the midst of prosperity. But he was not unmindful of the truth that all must die. His mind had been for some time past deeply penetrated with the great truths of the Christian faith; so his friends can fondly hope he has exchanged this life for a happy immortality. COM.

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**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH** COUNTY, Court of Equity. Thomas W. Wright, administrator of Margaret Drake *vs.* Allen Drake, William F. Drake, Nathaniel B. Drake, Matthew Drake, Harriet Drake, the children of Betsey Griffin, and the children of Dolly Drake.—Original Bill.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Nathaniel B. Drake, Matthew Drake, Harriet Drake, the children of Betsey Griffin, and the children of Dolly Drake, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying them to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity, at the Court to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to said bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered up against them.

Witness, B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, in Nashville, the third Monday of September, A. D., 1854.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.
(5,62½)

January 30, 1855. 20—6w.

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**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH** COUNTY, Court of Equity. Calvin Richardson and wife Piety and others *vs.* Joel Pridgen, Abijah Pridgen, Willie Pridgen, Henry Pridgen, Raiford Kent and wife Celey, and the heirs of Joseph Pridgen.—Petition for the sale of Lands.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying them to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity, at the Court to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered up against them.

Witness, B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Nashville, the third Monday of September, A. D., 1854.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.
(5,62½)

January 30, 1855. 20—6w.

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**FRUIT TREES.**—THE UNDERSIGNED has now at Raleigh, in Mr. Thompson's lot, below the Baptist Church, and at David Henry Stephenson's, 3,000 FRUIT TREES, of the finest kinds of fruit, early and late, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Apricots and Nectarines.

I shall be absent from Raleigh about two weeks. During my absence, orders for trees should be left with Mr. Thompson, and they will be selected and delivered by said D. H. Stephenson.

I shall be back towards the end of the Session to attend to the business myself.

JOSHUA LINDLEY.

January 26, 1855. 20—3t.

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**W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,** HAVE THIS DAY received WARBURTON'S style of *Corrugated Brims*. This invention is a new and useful improvement in the brims of hats. Additional strength is imparted with much less weight; greater flexibility, softness and elasticity is given to that part of the Hat which encircles the head of the wearer. The weight of the whole Hat being diminished by the absence of the portion of Felt and Stiffening substance displaced; the corrugated brim presents a new, beautiful, and chaste appearance, which, in connection with its acknowledged utility and comfortable adaptation, will favorably commend it to wearers of Hats.

For sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
No. 8, Fayetteville Street, N. C.

January 27, 1855. 20—

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**HOUSE CARPENTERS.**—FOR HIRE, BY

## By AUTHORITY.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.*

### AN ACT to establish certain Post-Roads.

IOWA.—(Continued.)

From Linton, by Morning Sun, Virginia grove, Hope Farm, Columbus city, Port Allen, and Seventy-Seven, to Iowa city

From Louisville to Fort Dodge

From Marengo to Marrietta

From Macedonia, by Montgomery and Nodaway C. H., to Maryaville, Mo

From Macedonia, by Bethlehem, to Glenwood

From Marion, by La Fayette, and Centre Point, to Quakqueton

From Marietta to Eldora

From McKay, in Dallas county, by Penora, and the County Seats of Guthrie, Audubon, Shelby, and Harrison counties, to Sargent's Bluffs

From Minnesota city to Traverse des Sioux

From Monona, by Bunker Hill, Paint Rock, and Columbus, to Lansing

From Monona, by Waukon, to Rossville

From Monona, by Smithfield, and Crossville, to Lansing

From Montrose, by Ambrosou, and String Prairie, to St Francisville, Mo

From Mount Pleasant, by Trenton and Germanville, to Brighton

From Moneek, by Smith's Mills, Rossville, Paint Rock, and McGregor's Landing, to Prairie du Chien, Wis

From Muscantine, by Strawberry Hill, Columbus city, Pottsville, Amboy, Washington, Dutch creek, Valley, Lancaster, Sigourney, Springfield, Hopewell, and Rose Hill, to Oskaloosa

From Muscantine, by Pike, Seventy-Seven, Yatton, Richmond, and North English, to Millersburg

From Muscantine, by Fairport, West Buffalo, and Rockinghasn, to Davenport

From McGregor's Landing, by Elgin, and West Union, to Bradford

From McGregor's Landing, by Monona, Hardin, Postville, Winnesheik, Moneek, and Ossian, to Old Mission

From McGregor's Landing to Bunker Hill

From McGregor's Landing, by Minona, and Clermont, to West Union

From New London, by Wayne, Crawfordsville, Amboy, David' creek, Yatton, and Seventy-Eight, to Iowa city

From Newton, by Pella, Amsterdam, Knoxville, and Chariton, to Garden grove

From Newton, by Timber creek, to Marietta

From Nodaway, by Montgomery, to Macedonia

From Nodaway, by Centre, to Maryville, Mo

From Oceola, by Prairie grove, to Peru

From Oskaloosa, by Scott, Bellefontaine, English Settlement, Knoxville, Indianola, Wintersett, Wahtahwa, Cold Spring, and Macedonia, to Council Bluffs

From Oskaloosa, by Pella, Monroe, Red Rock, Bennington, Cow, Apple grove, and Rising Sun, to Fort des Moines

From Oskaloosa, by Warrenville, Granville, and Lynnville, to Newton

From Ottumwa C H to Albia

From Oskaloosa to Auburn

From Oak Point, by Home, Union Corners, Chambersburg, Mo., Waterloo, and St Francisville, to Alexandria

From Pisgah, by Quincy and Montgomery, to Glenwood

From Pisgah, by Adair, to Cold Spring

From Pisgah, by Wintersett, to Adell

From Pisgah, by Johnson's, to Macedonia

From Quasqueton, by Burke, to Vinton

From Quasqueton, by Buckingham, Le,rand, Timber creek, Minerva, and Parkersburg, to Fort des Moines

From Red Rock, by Paran city, and Pleasantville, to Indianola

From Sabula, by Sterling, Maquoketa, and Thomas Green's (in Jones' county,) to Anamosa

From Sabula to Savannah, Ill

From Salem to Columbus city

From Stillwater, via White Bear Lake, to Little Canada

From Salem, by Mount Pleasant, and Stockley's to Hope Farm

From Sigourney, by Indianapolis, to Montezuma

From Tipton, by Walnut fork, Highland grove, Anamosa, Grove creek, Uniontown, Castle grove, Dethi, Littleport, Orin Glenn, Lodomillo, and Eads grove, to Garnavillo

From Tipton, by Spring Rock, Dixon, Buena Vista, Orange, De Witt, Cherry Wood, and Lyons, to Fulton, Ill

From Tipton, by Red Oak, Pioneer, Lisbon, Mount Vernon, St Mary's, and St Julien, to Marion

From Washington, by Marcellus, and Trenton, to Mt Pleasant

From Washington, by Valley, to Lancaster

From Wapello, by Hope Farm, Spring Run, and Crawfordsville, to Washington

From Wapello, by Toolesboro', to New Boston, Ill

From Wintersett, by Adell, to Boonesboro'

From West Liberty, by Pedee, to Rock creek

From West Union, by Clermont, to McGregor's Landing

From West Union, by Eldorada, to Decorrah

CALIFORNIA.

From Auburn, by Illinoistown, Mountain Springs, to Green Valley, in Placer county

From Benicia, by Suisan, to Grafton

From Benicia, by Vacaville, Puta creek, Enos, Cache creek, Yolo, Grafton, and Fremont, to Washington

From Benicia, by Martinez, Alamo, San Ramon, and Mission San Jose, to San Jose

From Benicia, by Vallejo, Napa, and Santa Rosa, to Sonoma

From Crescent city, by Jacksonville, Oregon, to Yreka, in California

From Drytown, by Fiddletown, to Indian Diggins

From Double Springs, by Angel's Camp, to Murphy's

From Los Angeles to San Diego

From Los Angeles to San Bernardino, by Monte

From Marysville, by Linda, Owsley's Bar, and Kennebec Bar, to Empire Ranch

From Marysville, by Spanish Fleet, Chandlerville, St Louis, and Pine grove, to Gibsonville

From Marysville, by Johnson's Ranch, Virginia, Good Hill, and Ophirville, to Auburn

From Marysville, by Dry creek, Parke's Bar, Oregon House, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, and Goodyear's Bar, to Downieville

From Marysville, by Parke's Bar, Rough and Ready, and Grass Valley, to Nevada

From Marysville, by Mount Ophir, Bidwell's Bar, and Forbe's Town, to Gibsonville

From Marysville to Nevada

From Marysville, by Charley's Ranch, Hamilton, Chico, Lassen's, Tchama, Red Bluffs, and Cottonwood, to Shasta

From Marysville, by Keystone Ranch, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, and Goodyear's Bar, to Downieville

From Monterey, by San Luis Obispo, and San Yuez, to Santa Barbara

From Nevada, by Robertson's Bridge, and Emory's crossings, to Downieville

From Oakland, by San Lorenzo, Alvarado, and San Jose Mission, to San Jose

From Oakland to Martinez

From Placerville, by Logtown, Nashville, and Saratoga, to Drytown

From Petaluma, by Smith's Ranch, to Fort Ross and Big River

From Union Valley, by Washington, to Seventy-Six

From Sacramento city, by Jones' Valley, Jackson, and Mokelume Hill, to Sonora

From Sacramento city, by Mud Spring and Shingle Spring, to Diamond Springs

From Sacramento city, by Deer creek, Buck Eye Flat, and Mud Springs, to Diamond Springs

From Sacramento city, by Cars n Valley, in Utah, Box Elder, and Youngsville, to Salt Lake

From Sacramento city to Colusa

From Sacramento city, by Fremont, Grafton, Colusa, Monreville, and Moon's Ranch, to Tchama

From Sacramento city, by Salmon Falls, and Louisville, to Georgetown

From Sacramento city, by Round Tent, Rough and Ready, Johnson's Ranch, and Grass Valley, to Nevada city

From Sacramento city, by Fremont, to Grafton

From Sacramento city, by Ophirville

From Sacramento city, by Beale's, Condemned, and Dotan's Bar, to Rattlesnake Bar

From Sacramento city, by Cosume, Drytown, Sutler creek, and Jackson, to Nocsume Hill

From Sacramento city, by Texas Hill, Mormon Island, Green Valley, Cincinnati, and Gold Spring, to Placerville

From Sacramento city, by Elkgrove, Elliott's Ranch, Buckner, and Staple's Ranch, to Stockton

From Sacramento city, by Texas Hill, Mormon Island, Salmon Falls, and Greenwood, to Georgetown

From Sacramento city, by Nicholaus and Eliza, to Marysville

From Sacramento city, by Drytown, Lower Ranche, via Armadore, and Sutter creek, to Jackson

From Sacramento city, by Auburn, and Yankee Jim's, to Michigan Bluffs

From San Diego, by Santa Isabel, to Fort Yums, Rio Colorado

From San Francisco, (by sea) by Trinidad, and Crescent city, to Humboldt Bay

From San Francisco, by Gray's Harbor, in Oregon, and Olympia, to Stielacoon

From San Francisco, (by sea,) by Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Pedro, to San Diego

From San Francisco, by Steinberger, and Santa Clara, to San Jose

From San Francisco, by Martinez, Marsh's Landing, and New York, to Stockton

From San Francisco, by Martinez, to Sacramento city

From San Francisco, by Benicia, to Sacramento city

From San Francisco to Petaluma

From San Francisco to San Rafael

From Santa Barbara to Los Angeles

From San Juan, by Watsonville, to Santa Cruz

From San Jose, by Gilroy, and San Juan, to Monterey

From San Pedro, by Los Angeles, Monte, and Reed's Ranch, to San Bernardino

From San Jose, by San Jose Mission, Alvarado, Squatterville, and Clinton, to Oakland

From San Jose, by San Jose Mission, San Remore, and Alamo, to Martinez

From San Jose, by San Jose Mission, Alvarado, Squatterville, and Clinton, to Oakland

From San Jose to Santa Cruz

From Shasta, by Lewiston, Weaversville, and Trinity, to Big Bar

From Shasta to Yreka

From Sonora, by Jacksonville, Curtisville, Big Oak Flats, Garrett, and Maxwell's creek, to Mariposa

From Sonora, by Carson's creek, Angel's, Forman's Ranch, San Andreas, and Jones' Valley, to Sacramento city

From Sonoma, by Bodega, and Petaluma, to San Rafael

From Stockton, by Double Springs, Lakey's Store, San Andreas, Kentucky House, Forman's Ranch, Angel's, and Vallecito, to Murphy's

From Stockton, by Horr's Ranche, Quartzburg, Mount Diablo, Big Aqua Fria, to Mariposa

From Stockton to Mokelumne Hill

From Stockton, by Knight's Ferry, Green Springs, Moundville, Wood's Diggins, Columbia, and Shaw's Flat, to Sonora

From Stockton, by Snelling's Ranch, and Millerstown, to Woodville, in Tulare county

From Stockton, by Third Crossing, Double Springs, and Mokelumne Hill, to Jackson

From Uniontown, by South Fork, Big Bear, and North Fork of Trinity, to Weaverville

From Weaverville to Yreka

From Yankee Jim's, by Elizabethtown, to Iowa Hill, in Placer county

From Diamond Springs, by Newtown, and Wisconsin, to Grizzly Flat, in Eldorado county

From Yreka, by Scott's Bar, Happy Camp, Orleans Bar, and Tompkin's Ferry, to Trinidad

From Yreka, by Canyonville, in Oregon Territory

From Yreka, by Scott's Bar, and Happy Camp, to Crescent city

From Round Tent, by Lower Crossing of Deer creek, Point Defiance, French Corral, Sweetland's, Cherokee, and Moore's Flat, to Minnesota, in Sierra county

From Jackson, by Butte city Clinton, Volcano, and Upper Rancheria, to Fiddletown

From Mokelumne Hill, by Jone Valley, Campo Seco, Winter's Bar, and Lancha Plana, to Jone Valley

From Petaluma, by Santa Rosa, to Russian River

From Foster's Bar, by Foster city, and Moscow, to Minnesota, in Sierra county

From Mokelume Hill, by McKinney's, and Humbug, to Murphy's

From Quartzburg, by Millertown, Campbell's Ferry, on King's River, and Visalia, to Woodville

From Los Angeles, by Tejon Pass, to Woodville, Tulare county

OREGON TERRITORY.

From Albany (Takenale,) by Burlington, to Thurston, in Linn county

From Astoria, by Cathlamette, Oak Point, Rainier, St Helen's Columbia city, and Sauvie's Island, to Portland

From Astoria, by Hillsboro', Tualatin, North Yam Hill, Steward's, South Yam Hill, Hampton's, Wesmith's Mills, King's Valley, Calapovia, and Youcalla, to Shasta, (Cal)

From Cascades to Wascapum

From Columbia city, by Washougal, to Cascades

From Wascapum, by Fort Boise and Fort Hall, to Salt Lake, in Utah

From Lafayette, by Dayton, Spring Valley, Rickreal, and Lackemute, to Corvallis

From Linn city, by Mount Sylvania, to Hillsboro'

From Linnton, by Tualitin Plains, and John Harrison's Mills, to Forest grove

From Corvallis to King's Valley

From Corvallis, by Jennyopolis, Starr's Point, and Siaslaw, to Corvallis

From North Canyonville, by Middle Ferry, on Rogue River, Dardanelles, Jacksonville, and Flamath, Cal., to Yreka

From Oregon, city, by Molalla, to Calapooia

From Oregon city, by Willametta, Buteville, Champoeg, Fairfield, Salem, Cincinnati, Independence, Bloomington, and New Albany, to Corvallis

From Oregon city to La Fayette

From Oregon city, by Harrison Wright's, Richard Miller's, and Samuel Allen's, to Salem

From Oregon city, by Lebanon, to Sublimity

From Portland, by Milwaukee, to Oregon City

From Portland, by Harris's Ferry, Chehalem, La Fayette, Forest's Rickreal, and Laville's Store, to Corvallis

From Portland, by Hillsboro', Tualitin, and Wapatoo, to Lafayette

From Portland, by Montsylvania, Taylor's Ferry, Rock creek, Chehalam Gap, Roger's Ferry, and Old French Mission, to Salem

From Port Oxford to Shasta, Cal

From Salem, by Cincinnati, Ford's, and Dallas, to Tillamook

From Salem, to E H Randall's, in Linn county

From Salem, by Santiam city, Central Washington, Calapovia, Union Point, Lot Shaw's Mills, Willamette Forks, McKenzie, Eugene city, and Spencer Butte, to Pleasant Hill

From Salem to Franklin Bute

From Salem, by Cincinnati and Rickreal, to Dallas

From Salem, by Doake's Ferry, to La Fayette

From Subimmy, by Santyam Forks, to Pleasant Hill

From Syracuse, by Albany, Burlington, and Thurston, to Williamette Forks

From Yoncalla, by Oakland, Deer creek, Winchester, and Myrtile creek, to North Canyonville

From Yoncalla, by Elkton, Mouth of Umpqua, Scottsburg, and Gardiner, to Umpqua city

From Washington Bute to Grass Hill, in Linn county

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Cathlamette to S Ford's

From Astoria, by Chenook, Edmonston, Tarlet, Oyster Beach, Bingham city, and most direct route to intersect the route from Olympia, to Gray's Harbor

From Olympia to Gray's Harbor

From Olympia, by Ford's, to Chenook city

From Olympia to Shoalwater Bay

From Olympia to Seattle

From Pacine city, by Chenook, Cathlamette, Oak Point, Monticello, Cathlapootle, Columbia city, Cascade city, and Fort Wallawalla, to Wailepta

From Port Townsend, by Port Discovery, to New Dungeness

From Rainer, by Monticello, Oowlitz, Highland, and Olympia, to Steilacoom

From Seattle, by Port Madison, Kelt's Mills, Penn's grove, and Whatcom, to Port Townsend

From Seattle to the Doct Warnish Mills

From St Helen's, by Cathlapootle, to Pekin

From Steilacoom, by Alki, to Seattle

From Wailepta, by Wallawallah, Walker's, and Eel's Misson, and Brown's, to Fort Colville

From Wailepta, by Craig's, Coeur D'Aleine Mission, and St Mary's Valley, to Fort Benton, in Nebraska Territory

UTAH TERRITORY.

From Salt Lake city, by American Fork, Provo city, Springfield, Payson, Summit creek, Nephi city, Fillmore city, Red creek, Parovan, Johnson's Springs, Cold creek, Santa Clara, and San Bernardino, (Cal.,) to San Diego

From Salt Lake city, by Union Draper, Palmyra, Lehi city, American Fork, Pleasant grove, Provo city, Payson, Springville, Summit, Nephi city, Corn creek, Fillmore city, Salt creek, and Canal creek, to Manti

From Salt Lake city, by Fort Laramie, to Council Bluffs, to Iowa

From Salt Lake city, by Stoker, Farmington, and Kaysville, to Ogden city

From Salt Lake city, by Nuff's Mills, Mill creek, Holliday's Settlement, Little Cottonwood, and Draperville, to Mountainville

From Salt Lake city, by Taylorsville, West Jordan, Gardner's Mills, Bingham's, and Kanyon, to Cedar Valley

From Toele city to Grantisville

From Salt Lake city to Toele city

From Salt Lake city, by Utah Lake, to Sand Pitch Valley

NEW MEXICO.

From Albuquerque, by Zuni, to Woodville, Cal

From Santa Fe, by Albuquerque, Socorro, Los Cuzces, Don Anna, Fort Fillmore, Frontero, (Texas,) El Passo, San Elisario, Magoffinsville, and Leona, to San Antonio

From Santa Fe, by San Miguel, Las Vegas, and Fort Union, Mo., to Independence

From Santa Fe, by La Canada, and Albicin, to Fernando de Taos

From Santa Fe to Salt Lake city, in Utah

From Santa Fe to La Vegas

From Taos to Donna Anna

From Donand, by Fort Belknap, to Gainesville, in Texas

APPROVED, August 3, 1854.

CHAP. CCXIII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, namely:

*Legislative.*—For compensation and mileage of Senators, one hundred and six thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty cents;

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives, and delegates from Territories, three hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred dollars;

For compensation of the officers, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary, in the service of the Senate, fifty-seven Thousand and ten dollars

For compensation of the officers and clerks of the House of Representatives, thirty-four thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For lithographing and engraving, forty-five thousand dollars

For books, ten thousand dollars

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars

For newspapers, two thousand six hundred dollars

For Congressional Globe, and binding the same, sixty five thousand dollars

For reporting proceedings, thirteen thousand dhllars

For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses, and carryalls, thirty thousand dollars

For miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars

For paper and printing of the Senate, eighty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That whenever, in the opinion of the Joint Committee on Printing, the character of any document ordered to be printed may render such change necessary and proper, the size of the page may be changed from octavo to quarto form; but in no case shall the prices to be paid for composition and press-work exceed, *pro rata*, those established by the printing act of August the twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the printing of Congressional documents

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz

For binding documents, thirty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars

For furniture and repairs, three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars

For stationery for members, fifteen thousand dollars

For twenty-one messengers, twenty thousand dollars

For horses and carriages, four thousand and fifteen dollars

For fuel, oil, and candles, three thousand dollars

For newspapers for members, twelve thousand five hundred dollars

For engraving and lithographing, seventy thousand dollars

For Capitol police, three thousand five hundred and sixty dollars

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars

For messenger in charge of hall, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars

For two messengers in clerk's office, three thousand dollars

For saddle horses, eight hundred dollars

For laborers, two thousand five hundred dollars

For pages, four thousand five hundred dollars

For folding documents, seven thousand five hundred dollars

For paper and printing of the House, one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars

*Library of Congress.*—For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger, four thousand five dollars

(To be continued.)


**THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.**—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

**YADKIN INSTITUTE.**—THIS INSTITUTION is located in Yadkin county, N. C., ten miles north of Yadkinsville. The institution is in the country in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The fourth session opened Tuesday 9th of Jan. 1855, in a new and commodious building.

J. K. SPEER, *Principal.*

Miss CORNELIA LAWRENCE, of Somerville Female Seminary, in charge of the Female Department.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| English Branches, from | $5 to $10 |
| Latin, | 10 |
| French, | 5 |
| Needle Work, | 5 |
| Music, with use of instrument, | 15 |

Board, including washing $5 per month. We solicit a liberal patronage, as we hope to be able to prepare young gentleman and ladies to enter College as thoroughly as at any institution of the kind. A Philosophical Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus will soon be in order for use. Young ladies can be accommo ated with board near the Institute; young gentleman in the immediate vicinity. For more information, address the Principal at Mount Nebo Yadkin county, N. C.

Jan. 26, 1854. 19—4t.

**DISSOLUTION.** THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public genreally.

WILSON & GRICE.

PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP.** THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brukerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.

WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

**NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY.** The undersigned having been appointed, Commissioners by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, to distribute the effects of James Nuttall, an insolvent debtor, amongst his creditors, upon claims prior to the filing of his schedule, on the 20th July, A. D. 1850, hereby give notice to all such creditors to present their respective claims, properly authenticated, before them at the Superior Court Clerk's office, in Oxford, on Saturday the 17th February next, when and where the undersigned will examine and pass upon the same. And the said James Nuttall is also hereby notified to attend, if he shall see fit.

JAS. C. COOPER, } *Com.*
EUGENE GRISSOM. }

January 19, 1855. 17—4t.

[Pr. Ad'v. $1 75.]

**WATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER** EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one.

Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high.

Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen.

If a Company is formed it is desirous that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to rebuild the old dam across the river.

WM. R. POOLE.

January 22, 1855. 18—tf.

**DR. E. C. ROBINSON,**
**SURGEON DENTIST,**

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.

He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.

Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.

Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.

He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.

January 10, 1855. 14—3m.

☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

**Notice of Assignment.**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING FOR THE BENEFIT of all his creditors made an assignment of all his estate, stock in trade, &c., to Edward Cantwell, Attorney at Law, office on the corner below the Cape Feat Bank, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and such of his creditors as desire the benefit of said assignment, will find the Release open for their signature for sixty, days when a sale will be had and an equal distribution of the proceeds thereof made among the releasing creditors. F. MAHLER.

Raleigh, Jan, 15, 1855. 15—8t.

**Selling out at Cost!**

JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO, CHINA GOODS, WINES AND LIQUORS. The subscriber being desirous of winding up his present business offers for sale at reduced prices his whole stock.

The goods have all been selected with care and much labor in the Northern Cities, and present the choicest assortment that can be found anywhere.

Persons desirous of obtaining bargains are invited to call and examine. H. & F. MAHLER, Agents.

Rale gh, Jan. 15, 1855. 15—8t.

**BROKE JAIL IN LOUISBURG,** FRANKLIN County, N. C., on the evening of the 5th instant, WILLIS ROWLAND, who is about 35 or 40 years old, of low stature, tolerably stout, with black hair and very common appearance, and no particular marks known by me.

Said Rowland was imprisoned under the charge of stealing a negro, the property of Wm. Jeffreys, of Franklin county. He should be taken and confined in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice, or be returned to the Jailor at Louisburg. WM. F. SYKES, Jailor.

January 12, 1855. 15—tf.

**FINE FRUIT TREES.**—THE UNDERSIGNED has now in Raleigh, and at David Henry Stephenson's, near Raleigh, 3000 Fruit Trees, of the finest kinds, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plumbs, Apricots and Nectarines. Persons wanting trees will please call on me immediately, as I can stay only a few days. During my absence, said D. H. Stephenson will attend to selling and delivering trees for me. I recommend him with entire confidence.

JOSHUA LINDLEY.

Jan. 26 1855. 19—3t.

**Bank Stock for Sale!**

**25 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK** OF CAPE FEAR will be sold by the Executors of the Estate of the late WM. T. HODGE, (by consent of all the parties interested,) at the Bank Door in the City of Raleigh, on Friday, the 2d of February, prox.

TERMS—CASH.

Jan. 22, 1855. 19—3t.

**MALE SCHOOL, OXFORD, N. C.**

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL open the 15th January, and continue 10 months with an intermission of one week at the expiration of first term of twenty-one weeks. There will be a vacation of nine weeks at the close of the second term.

Board and Tuition for each term of twenty-one weeks, without extra charges.....$75 00

Pupils will be required to board with the Principal, unless Parents or Guardians specially request otherwise; but in no case will they be permitted to board at a Hotel.

Arrangements have been made for such assistance as the wants of the school may require.

Oxford, Dec. 15, 1854. 1053—tF1.

**COTTON SEED OIL.**—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to

ANDREW J. TERRELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

**THE AMERICAN ALMANAC** and **Repository of Useful Knowledge** for the year 1856, just received and for sale by

WARREN L. POMEROY.

Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

**NEW JEWELRY STORE.**

**CHARLES H. THOMPSON,**

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortment of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

**W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,**

*At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.*

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments ever offered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep*, &c., &c. Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

**W. H. & R. S. TUCKER** WOULD RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that one of their firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where they have made additional purchases of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries. Having purchased our goods at reduced prices we are enabled to furnish our patrons at unprecedented cheap rates.

N. B.—A choice lot of Furs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Overshoes, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 104—

**NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.**—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

June 22, 1854. 63—

**ANOTHER** SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

**NOTICE.**—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,

Aug. 1—wtf. Sher.ff.

**WATSON & BOOTH,**
**Upholsterers and Paper Hangers,**

FAYETTEVILLE ST., *Opposite the Post Office.*

HAVING ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE City of Raleigh, will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, consisting of *Gilt, Velvet, Satin, and Common papers*,

and borders to match,—all of which they will put up in the neatest manner, both in town and country.

Window Curtains, Cornices, Shades, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, &c., Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Lounges, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c., all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

WM. WATSON. JOSEPH BOOTH.

Dec. 15, 1854. 7—tmpd.

**Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.**

I E subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilius Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require po mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*
At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

**$25 REWARD.**

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.

CSBORNE BOWERS.

Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

**NEW STORE!**
**Fall and Winter Goods—1854.**

**McGEE & WILLIAMS** ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker, their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.

THADDEUS McGEE,
ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

**CHEWING TOBACCO.**—KOH-I-NOOR AND PERFECTION. The subscriber is authorised to close out the above brands, at greatly reduced rates, which will be good news to many of his customers, who have been denied the pleasure of chewing said Tobacco, because of the high price.

The Koh-I-Noor is put up in very neat cases, containing one and a half pounds, and has been sold heretofore at $5 per pound.

The 'Perfection' is put up in neat cases containing 4 lbs. each, and sold at $2 per pound. I will sell the Koh-I-Noor, at $ per case, and the Perfection at 4 per case, and all who want a supply of the best Tobacco ever manufactured would do well to call very soon at Pescud's

DRUG STORE.

Dec. 22, 1854. 9—

**Watches! Watches!!**

A FINE LOT OF THE REAL CHURCH, ST., Joseph Johnson, Gold Hunting case, 19 Jewelled Watches—decidedly the best Watch made—just received.

ALSO

The latest style of Cameo and other Breast-pins, Ear Rings, &c., by express from New York, just to hand at the North Carolina Jewelry Store of

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, November 23, '54. 1—tf.

**NEW BOOKS.**—OUT DOORS AT IDLEWILD, by N. P. Willis.

Mile Stones in our Life Journey, by Sam'l. Osgood,
The Calculator's Constant Companion,
Manual for Practical Surveyors,
Illustrations of Genius, by Henry Giles,
Poems and Ballards, by Gerald Massey,
Heartsease, or the Brother's wife, by the author of the Heir of Redclyffe,
Amabel, a Family History, by Elizabeth Wormerly,
Woman and her Master, by J. Frederick Smith, author of Gus Howard, &c.
Fred Vernon, or the Victim of Avarice, a sequel to Woman and her Master,
Love in Idleness, a beautiful Story.

For sale by

W. L. POMFROY.

Dec. 21, 1854. 9—

**WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS** which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened, Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

**CRAVATS, HOSIERY,** Gloves, Umbrellas and Over Shoes, a full assortment.

Oct. 17 W H & R S TUCKER.

**ROBINSONS' GAITERS,** SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICAtion will be made to the General Assembly for an act to incorporate the "Yadkin Manufacturing Company."

January 4, 1855. 13—80d.

**LAW SCHOOL AT HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH** CAROLINA. The next session of this School will commence on Monday the 15th of January.

J. L. BAILEY,
T. NASH.

January 5, 1855. 13—1m.

**ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR